The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 5100

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1745.

Yesterday arriv'd the Mails due from Holland *and* Flanders.

Genoa, August 7.

THERE is a great Consternation here amongst our Grandees, from an Apprehension of a Bombardment; insomuch, that within these few Days, the Doge has thought fit to remove the best Part of his Furniture from the Palace to his Villa out of Town; which serves to heighten the Clamour rais'd by the Populace against a War with England. Some of the richest Senators however, either to keep up the Spirits of the People, or because they think there is no reason to be afraid, have refused to remove either their Families, or rich Effects; and to say the Truth, the Precautions we have taken are such, as leave us little to fear a Bombardment; since we have no less than 184 Pieces of Battering Cannon mounted on our Fortifications, all of them either 24, or 36 Pounders; 14 Mortars of an extraordinary Size; and Five armed Gallies at the Mouth of the Port; besides two new Batteries, each of Eight Guns, raised near the Lazaretto. All is Confusion again in Corsica.

Milan, August 13. The Army of the Three Crowns is actually taken Possession of all the Country situated between the Po and the City of Placentia. It is a very fine Tract of Land, and comprehends all the Tortonese which was ceeded at twice to his Sardinian Majesty by the Queen of Hungary. Saravalla is at length surrender'd, and the Garison of 300 Men made Prisoners of War. The important Fortress of Tortona in excellent Condition, and well provided with all Kind of Ammunition, is besieged, the Count de Gages having broke Ground before it in the Night between the 10th and 11th; and the Enemy have made a prodigious Fire from Batteries mounted with 100 Pieces of heavy Cannon ever since. The Austrians and Piedmontese are still in their strong Camp at Bisegnano, between the Tanaro and the Po, It is said the Count de Gages has prevailed with the Royal Infant to consent that a Corps of 7000 Men shall be employ'd to restore the Duke of Modena to his Dominions. The French Party at Venice labour very hard to prevent that State from joining its Troops to the Austrians and Piedmontese; and some Advices say they are like to carry that Point; by which means General Schulemburgh's Army will serve for Observation only: Whereas other Letters expressly assert, that the Army of Auxiliaries will consist of 20,000 Men; and that the new Providitor Contarini has Orders to join the Combined Army.

Dresden, August 18. On the 13th Instant we began to encamp in this Neighbourhood a Camp for about 15,000 Men; since that Time Troops have been continually arriving, and our Burghers have received Orders to prepare Quarters for between 4 and 5000 Men. We are accordingly busy in raising Magazines, and taking every other Precaution, to prevent the Effects of the threatned Invasion; which, nevertheless, some People here imagine will never take Place, merely because the King of Prussia seems to design it. We learn from Bohemia, that the Duke de Saxe Weissenfeldts having entirely recovered his Health, has resumed the Command of our Army, and that a decisive Engagement is expected every Day. The Count de Loos, Second Ambassador of this Electorate to the Dyet, set out for Franckfort this very Day. The Count de Mantcuffel is also arrived from Berlick, and will set out for Vienna before the End of this Week. It is thought before the Close of the Month, Scene will open which will astonish all Germany.

Franckfort, August 23. Things go on very briskly here, tho' they have gone slowly for some Time. At the first general Conference of Election, the Ambassadors from Mentz, Triers, Cologne, Bohemia, Bavaria, and Hanover, attended; but the Saxon Minister excused himself on Account of not having received his Instructions, which he supposes will be brought by the Count de Loos, who has been instructed on the Head of the Election by his Polish Majesty himself; and therefore, upon his Arrival, he could not attend. As for the Ambassadors from Brandenbourgh and the Palatinate, they have declared they will never attend; notwithstanding which, the Conferences will be continued Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. His Electoral Highness of Treves will make his publick Entry on Saturday, and the next Day declare the Time of Election. The Count de Turmbrand is arrived, and all Things seem to promise as fair for the Common Cause as could be wish'd, notwithstanding all the secret Intrigues of France, Spain, and Prussia.

Berlin, August 21. On the 18th arrived here, very unexpectedly, a Courier from Bohemia, with Dispatches from the Duke of Saxe Weissenfeldts, for the Prince of Anhalt Dessau; who set out the next Day, to take upon him the Command of the Army. The Regiment of the Prince of Prussia is arrived near Copenick; in the Neighbourhood of which Place, they are tracing a Camp for 10,000 Men, which are expected from Bohemia, and are to remain on the Frontiers of Lusace. We are just now informed, that an Hospital is to be settled at Halberstadt; all which convinces us that a new Scene of Action will quickly open, but where, or against whom, no OEdipus here can, or at least dare devine. At Court they say, the King finds himself obliged to attack the King of Poland in his Hereditary Dominions; but in the Camp, they make no Scruple of avowing, that they are to go and sign M. Pallmaus's Memorial, which is in Danger of being disrespected for want of Hands. Obscurity must be excused; we deal here largely in Ænigmas.

Brussels August 26. In several Rencounters that have hapned within these few Days, our Light-arm'd Troops have had the better of the Grassins, and made in the whole upwards of 200 Prisoners. Yet we are extremely uneasy here; inasmuch, as nothing can be more evident from the Dispositions of the French, than that they mean to block up the Army of the Allies, in case it shall continue in its present Camp at Vilvorden. The Duke de Harcourt, with the Body under his Command, has actually taken Post at Lippelo; a great Corps of Hussars, at Ternatte, which is but two small Leagues from hence; and they are actually tracing a Camp for 40,000 Men in the Neighbourhood of Enghien, in which 8000, under the Command of the Count de Clermont-Gallerande, are arrived already. It is reported the Corps of Troops that we thought were marched to reinforce the Prince of Conti, are actually expected there; and some say his Most Christian Majesty is expected there in Person. The Allies have finished their Bridge upon the Rupel, have reinforced all their Posts on the River, and seem determined in this Condition to wait for their Reinforcements coming up. We have this Moment received the unexpected and melancholy News of the Surrender of Ostend, which capitulated on the 23d, the Place being in no Condition to make a long Defence. It is just now rumour'd, that Count Lowendahl will be declared Marshal of France, and sent to besiege Antwerp; where may he loose the Reputation he has gained before Ostend!

Extract of a private Letter from the Hague, *dated* August *the 27th*, 1745.

'We are now very sensible here, that the late Account 'of a Conference or Treaty between some of the French 'Ministers and the Marquis de Steinville, was propagated 'from, and perhaps invented, at Utrecht; that is to say, 'in the manner that Story has been told; but that there 'is a Ground of Truth in it, is certain. Some People 'of Distinction here have seen a Letter from Paris, writ'ten by a Person who has hitherto been esteemed very 'knowing in French Affairs, wherein this Business is 'set in a very different Light. I cannot pretend to give 'you a Copy of that Letter, but so much thereof as the 'Person who read it, remember'd, was to the follow'ing Effect.

'The Minister from the Great Duke of Tuscany having received Orders to quit the Court of France, ap'plied himself to some of the Ministers, on account of 'his private Concerns, his Family being establish'd in 'France; and this accidentally introduced him into the 'Company of a very great Minister, but not the Chan'cellor of France, who represented to him the Expe'diency of recommending a Negotiation to the Court 'of Vienna; which, he said, would be doing at once 'an essential Service to the Grand Duke, his Master, a 'greater to the Queen of Hungary, and a sensible Plea'sure to the Most Christian King; who, notwithstand'ing the Insinuations of his Enemies, was ever a Friend 'to Peace; and not the less so, from the Success with 'which Providence has been pleas'd to bless his Arms 'in the present Campaign.

'The Marquis de Steinville civilly answer'd, that he 'was very unequal to such a Task; and that after the 'positive Declaration made at the Dyet of Franckfort, 'he knew not how to engage, or what Reasons to of'fer, in an Affair of this Nature. Upon which the same 'great Minister told him, that the Declarations at Franck'fort were very natural on the Part of his Most Christian 'Majesty, considering what had been declared on the 'Part of the Court of Vienna and of the Grand Duke; 'more especially with respect to the Design of engag'ing the Empire, in case that Prince should become 'the Head thereof, to enter into a War with France: 'But that nevertheless, if Means could be found for 'bringing about a Peace, it was not impossible those 'Declarations might be recalled, and his Most Christian 'Majesty not only be brought to acquiesce in the Choice 'of the Grand Duke, for whose Person he always had 'a high Esteem, but also to espouse and promote it.

'You are sensible, continued that Minister, that the 'King, my Master, by the Conquest he has made in the 'last, and present Campaign, has in a great Measure 'cut off, not only the Communication between the 'Queen of Hungary and the Maritime Powers, but also 'that Connection there was between their Interests. 'After this, it cannot be supposed that her Hungarian 'Majesty should have the same Sentiments, or the same 'Hopes, with respect to Succours from them, that she 'formerly had; yet such is the King's Inclination to 'Peace, and to renew his Friendship with that great and 'glorious Princess; that he would be willing to procure 'by Negotiation, and even by Purchase, what he has 'already, and what he might hereafter, obtain by Force 'of Arms; and inasmuch as the Elector of Bavaria has 'shewn an Inclination to renounce those Pretensions 'which gave Beginning to the present War, it is far 'from being improbable that his Most Christian Majesty 'should concur in that Measure likewise, and be thereby 'induced to acknowlege the Queen sole Heiress of the 'House of Austria, and become once more willing to 'grant his simple and absolute Guaranty of the Prag'matick Sanction. By this Means, not only the pre'sent Disputes might be compromised, but all fear of 'future Quarrels taken away; and then the Reasons of 'his Majesty's opposing the Election of the Grand Duke 'ceasing, he would be at full Liberty to give Way to 'his natural Inclinations in favour of his Royal High'ness.

'The Marquis de Steinville could not help hearing 'these Propositions; but, however, he rais'd such Ob'jections to this fine Scheme, and started so many Ob'stacles to the Execution of it, that the great Minister 'who proposed it, thought fit to dispatch a Courier to 'Flanders, in order to obtain such Concessions from 'the King, as might be requisite for setting on Foot 'such a Negotiation. But the Author of this Letter, 'however, concluded, that this was look'd upon at 'Paris as a mere Amusement, calculated to serve the 'Purposes of the Ministry; and the Report of it in'dustriously spread with the same Views. This, Sir, 'I take to be the Truth of the Matter, or at least an 'Account, as near the Truth as we are ever like to get, 'of such a Transaction, which is the Reason that I send 'it you; and if, hereafter, any Thing farther should 'occur on the same Subject, you may depend on any 'Information in the Power of, &c.'

HOME PORTS.

Deal, August 21. Wind N. W. Put back Yesterday the King George Packet, and all the Outward-bound Ships that sailed Yesterday Morning. The Packet sailed again to the Westward this Morning, with the Merrymack for Cork. Remain his Majesty's Ships the Royal George, Duke, Prince George, Etna Fireship, Ursula Tender, and Outward-bound as per list. Came down the Joseph and Abraham, Seal, for Portsmouth; and the Content, Parshes, for Liverpool. This Forenoon was seen off the North Foreland, Commodore Smith, with several Ships, which we suppose to be those from Ostend. Just arrived his Majesty's Ships the St. George, Admiral Vernon; the Sandwich, a Fireship, and a Dutch Man of War, from Portsmouth. 'The Admiral has 'been sa'uted by all the Men of War in the Downs, by 'Deal Castle, and by several Merchant Ships.'

Gravesend, August 21. Passed by the David and Richard, Thompson, from Riga; the Peggy, Thompson, and the Five Sisters, Strumson, from Dantzick; the S. Johannes, Mew, from Norway; and the Enigkeit, Lambeth, from North Copen.

LONDON.

They write from Franckfort, that, notwithstanding another long Memorial presented by the Brandenbourgh Minister, the Day of Election was fix'd for the 21st of September, and the Coronation for the 4th of October following, N. S.

The Mary, Godsalve, from Liverpool for London, is taken, and carried into Deipe.

Yesterday the East India Company receiv'd Advice, that the Prince of Wales, Capt. John Pelly, from Coast

and Bay, is safely arrived in the Texel, and has brought Dispatches for the Government from Commodore Barnet in those Parts.

There is Advice from Newfoundland, of the Arrival there of four Men of War, and two Transports, from England; and that one of the Men of War, with a Transport, was to sail in a few Days from thence for Annapolis Royal.

The Merchants in the American Trade have Advice, that Capt. Smithurst, in the Prince of Orange, has on a Cruize taken several valuable Prizes, and sent them for New England.

By a Letter from New York, dated May 13, we learn, that Admiral Davers has brought Orders there, that all the Officers on board any of the Enemy's Privateers or Letter of Marque Ships, that shall happen to be taken by us, are to be sent to England.

Yesterday died, advanced in Years, Mr. Clark, one of the Beadles of the Mercers Company.

Last Wednesday Night one Nelson, a Soldier belonging to the First Regiment of Foot Guards, discovering two Persons committing Sodomy as he was on Duty at the Iron Gate, Queen Square, in St. James's Park, endeavour'd to secure them; on which one of them seiz'd his Piece, and shot him through the Knee. He was afterwards carried to the Infirmary at Westminster, where his Leg was cut off.

Last Wednesday the Coroner's Inquest sat on the Body of Mrs. Morgan, Wife of Mr. Morgan, a Pipe Maker, who was found murdered in her room in Bedford-Berry, and brought in their Verdict, Wilful Murder.

Yesterday the Baggage, Plate, &c. belonging to their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Amelia and Carolina, were removed from St. James's to Kensington Palace, their Royal Highnesses being to go thither this Day.

High Water this Day at London-Bridge,	Morning		Evening	
	07	10	07	44

Bank Stock, 143 1-half. India, Nothing done. South Sea, Nothing done. Old Annuity, 108 1-half to 3-4ths. New ditto, 106 1-4th to 107 3-4ths. Three per Cent. Nothing done. Ditto 1743, 86 1-half to 87 1-4th. Ditto 1744, 86 1-half to 87 1-4th. Ditto 1745, 87 3-4ths. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Assurance, Nothing done. London Assurance, Nothing done. India Bonds, 9s. to 12s. Bank Circulation, 5l. Salt Tallies, Nothing done. Ditto 1745, 6 Discount. Three per Cent. Exchequer Orders, Nothing done. Three per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Life Annuities, 14. Million Bank, 115. Equivalent, 110. Tickets, 10l. 13s. to 15s.

Admiralty-Office, August 17, 1745.

WHereas, *notwithstanding the repeated Admonitions and Directions of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, for the more speedy holding the Courts Martial to enquire into the Conduct and Behaviour of several Commanders and Officers of his Majesty's Fleet in the late Engagement near Toulon, the same hath not hitherto been effected, which has been in great Measure owing to the Number and Distance of the Witnesses to be examined, previous to such Trials, as well as to the Variety and Extent of the Materials necessary for the several Charges; some of which have been but lately exhibited.*

Their Lordships thinking it absolutely necessary to forward the said Trials with all possible Dispatch, in Consideration of the Justice due to the Publick, of the many Inconveniencies the Service itself suffers, and of the great Hardships the Parties concerned, both as Evidences and Principals, labour under, until the Matters depending are determined, do hereby declare, That the said Courts Martial are fixed for the 1st of October next; and do direct all Persons concerned, to prepare and hold themselves in Readiness to attend upon that Day, at such Place as shall be appointed for the said Trials. And furthermore, it is their Lordships express Command and Direction, that all Witnesses do pay immediate Obedience to such Summons, as they shall from Time to Time receive, in order to their Examinations, as they will answer the contrary at their Peril.

Thomas Corbett.

This Day is Publish'd,
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This Day is Published,
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Qui capit, ille facit.
Which is as much as to say,
Honi soit qui Mal y pense.
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A Particular Account of the taking CAPE BRETON from the French by Admiral Warren and Sir William Pepperell, the 17th of June, 1745. With a Description of the Place and Fortifications; and the Loss it will be to the French, and Advantage to Great Britain and Ireland.

By PHILIP DURELL, *Esq;*
Captain of his Majesty's Ship the Superbe.

To which is added,

A *Letter* from an Officer of Marines, giving an Account of the Siege, Batteries, Number of Guns, &c. Also the Situation of that Country; and an Account of M. *Chambon's* being laid in Irons for surrendering *Fort Louisburgh*.

Printed for W. Bickerton, in the Temple-Exchange, Fleet-Street.

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